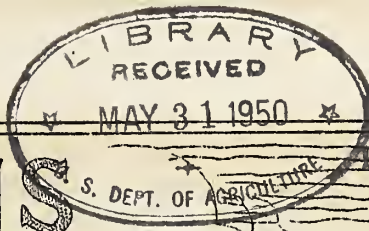


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Vol. 5, No. 7

July - 1940

KANSAS FINDS THAT JOB ANALYSIS IS WORTH THE CHIPS

We have tried job analysis in Kansas since May and it appeals to me as a very worthwhile tool to use in bettering our work. To date, analyses have been completed in four Districts and three Subdistricts. In every case, we have learned something about our duties and I believe we will do our work differently and better.

It isn't very hard to complete an analysis. The tabulation can be completed in about one and one-half days and the recommendations completed in about one-half day more. We did not expect to find everything wrong nor to revolutionize a man in his job. We hoped and felt that if we could convey even five or six suggestions for change the analysis would be worth while.

As a consequence recommendations have been on the following general lines:

1. Reduction of total time worked to 2,600 hours for a year, including full allowance for annual leave.
2. More emphasis on training and inspection, particularly in certain activities.
3. More emphasis on effective I & E work as a basis underlying other activities.
4. Bolstering up of the functions of the monthly District meetings to make them more helpful to Subdistricts.
5. Relief of Subdistricts of duties clearly falling in the responsibility of the District Officers, and relief of District Officers of duties clearly the responsibility of the Subdistrict Officers. (The State Office will also do things differently because of these analyses.)

In individual cases certain details are studied as occasion demands. I think in our last Subdistrict analysis, the Subdistrict Officer very nearly prepared his plan of work on the basis of the work load analysis.

The last analysis has been our best one. Experience is necessary to good analysis. I hope to see this unit complete this job for all field men by January 1, 1941. The forms prepared by Operation are good. Based on seven analyses, I would suggest only a few changes.

This work is commended to all who will have occasion to use it. I feel sure that it is a timely matter on the PSFP now.

- T. Russell Reitz, Kansas.

#### RAMBLING NOTES OF A VACATIONER

On a recent visit to the Region Nine Regional Office at Milwaukee, I heard from John B. Taylor, Chief of Personnel Management, how his father was one of the early shelterbelters. Taylor, Sr., owned a farm in Nebraska and some time around the turn of the Twentieth Century planted a hedge (of Bois d'Arc) but, unlike his neighbors, did not top his trees. Taylor, Sr., believed in the protective value of the tall trees and accordingly let them grow.

Stan Wilson, Associate Regional Forester of the same office, had many interesting items on tree planting in and about Albuquerque, New Mexico. He was very much interested in the capacity of Chinese Elm to reproduce. He informed his visitor of the prolific seeding of one or more Chinese Elm in his yard for at least six out of eight years. From Stan Wilson's graphic account, one could see him grubbing away at the cussed young 'uns. The more cussed were they because an eminent friend of his who should know claims that Chinese Elm seedling proclivities were restricted to about one year in eight. But Stan Wilson knew better, because experience is a great teacher!

Several other members of the Region Nine Regional Office evidenced considerable interest in the PSFP and the effectiveness of the belts. A few had the opportunity of viewing some Texas kodachrome slides, which duly surprised and interested them.

Supervisor Knutson of the Chippewa National Forest had been a recent visitor to Dave Olson's menage and was well loaded with interesting bits of Shelterbeltiana. Possibly he could use some of the belts to replace those gaps created by their April sleet storm, east and north of Winnibigoshish (don't stutter) Lake.

- Hyman Goldberg, Texas.

#### KANSAS SHELTERBELTER NOW EXTENSION FORESTER

Richard C. Johnson has resigned his position as Subdistrict Officer at St. John, Kansas, to become Extension Forester at Kansas State College. He assumed his new duties July 1.

In Stafford County, Johnson conducted a very good shelterbelt program. He has been particularly effective in working with farmers individually and in groups. We are sorry to lose men like Johnson from the Forest Service, but we wish him continued success in his new position.

- T. Russell Reitz, Kansas.

## TROJAN HORSE WHINNIES IN OKLAHOMA

Once there was established in the land of Oklahoma, a new kingdom. Now, the Constitution of this land was known as the "T. M. Handbook," and the leaders swore that they would defend their ideals until appropriation bid them depart.

Having heard that the various other kingdoms in the vast empires to the north and south were established and prospering under the same Constitution, it was believed that nothing could hinder the growth of the forests in this new puppet state. Why not, then, if all the ideas regarding cooperation of the farmers with the State were put into effect couldn't this kingdom grow into a Utopia? No cultivation, machine or hand, by the State and no building of fences. The State merely assists its subjects in the role of a Technical Assistant in charge of logging operations.

Now, it came to pass in this land that everything had progressed as planned. A healthy growth the first planting season; fences were built by the people as required by the use of the land on the farms. Trees were being meticulously groomed and even some people were protecting their trees from rodents.

One day the skies suddenly became dark as midnight, lightning flashed from the hands of mighty Thor, and in the wake was left a paper from another kingdom, only five columns wide but the "Fifth Column" fairly shouted to the people this message: "Emperor announces Government to help farmers during busy period. Men will hoe trees and build fences." Immediately a clamor from these formerly happy people for a like service from their own State was begun. If one Government can afford and believes in assisting its subjects, our Government ought to be able to do the same thing for us. Circulate a petition! Better yet, march to the Capitol!!

The so-called wise men of this country put their heads together and announced to the people that the paper was undoubtedly a fake or the work of a misinformed editor and that steps would be taken to immediately clear up this mystery. As this satisfied the populace for the immediate time being and records of the further results are not yet available, we must leave these people with their problems.

This story has no moral and the author desires that no immediate conclusions will be jumped at. To us this story raises this question: "Shall complete 'farmer cooperation' be insisted on in every area, in only the new areas, or is it best to cooperate with the farmers if money is available regardless of the probable effects on future years or adjoining areas?" The questions may seem of no great importance but to a new District it offers a problem that may shape the entire policy for the life of the District.

- Roland C. Fry, Oklahoma.

Today more than a billion wooden cross ties are in use in the United States - enough, if placed end to end, to encircle the earth 70 times.

- Rocky Mountain Region Bulletin.

## SHELTERBELT PICNIC ON KANSAS CALENDAR

For the second time this year a public visitation to celebrate the progress of the Prairie States Forestry Project and its shelterbelts will be held, this time at the farm of Mrs. Mamie Axline Fay, about seven miles northwest of Pratt.

The date will be August 29. The affair, a giant picnic. The place, the first shelterbelt planted in Kansas.

"When the trees were planted, back in 1935," says a story in the Hutchinson (Kansas) News Herald announcing plans, "Mrs. Fay was told that the trees would house large picnics within five years. They are now amply tall and there is plenty of shade to cover thousands of people."

Mrs. Fay is one of those people who believe that when she has hit upon a good thing, it is her duty to help others enjoy the same benefits she received. She is thoroughly convinced about shelterbelts and is an energetic campaigner.

The program was her idea, and she has enlisted various organizations at Pratt in the picnic-celebration movement. Latest reports are that the picnic promises to develop into a considerable affair. Mrs. Fay and her cohorts are in the market for suggestions and seek to publicize the event to the greatest extent possible.

Among other things, it is the intention to have a speaker of national prominence. Who that will be, has not been decided yet, but an invitation to attend has been sent to Mrs. Roosevelt, who visited the Fay shelterbelt last year and who, while making no promises because of previous engagements, has not definitely declared that she can not attend.

This shelterbelt picnic may turn out to be an important event for Kansas, for, while no predictions can be made as to attendance, it marks the first attempt on the part of individuals to make of the shelterbelt program a movement in which the whole public is enlisted. Our sincerest wishes for success beyond the expectations of the most optimistic go to Kansas.

- H. J. Swan, R. O.

## MENTAL HAZARDS NOT COPYRIGHTED BY GOLFERS

It is our belief that one of the greatest obstacles to progress which we must overcome is the idea that certain things will not work out unless they have been first proved experimentally through a fair and impartial trial. On the other hand, it has been demonstrated on several occasions in this District that we can do things which beforehand we were sure could not be accomplished. The trouble was "mental hazards" which had prevented us from trying.

After standing on the corners and watching ourselves go by, we have come to the conclusion that we can do just anything we want to do.

I once knew a small boy who was made to believe that a clump of mistletoe was an opossum, and it was suggested that he climb a large tree to get it. After he had tried and failed, the boy was asked why he tried when

he knew that he could not succeed. He replied: "I didn't know I couldn't climb the tree because I hadn't tried." That boy is now a successful business man because he had the fortitude to try.

We are also convinced that unless we can give sound or logical reasons for failure to carry out various practices, we have failed to try because of "mental hazards."

- James W. Kyle, Oklahoma.

#### IT REALLY RAINED IN TEXAS!

On May 27 and 28, the Adams Creek Watershed Soil Conservation Demonstration Project, near Vernon, Texas, received the kind of rain that puts conservation measures to a real test. The fall varied from 2.63 inches to 5.06 inches. On the H. C. Hancock farm, 5.06 inches fell in an elapsed time of 28 hours. The rain started at 2 o'clock A. M. May 27 and 2.09 inches fell. On May 28, just 23 hours later, the Hancock gauge recorded 2.97 inches more. During the rain of May 28, 1.75 inches fell in 15 minutes, and 2.35 inches fell in 30 minutes. That was a HARD rain on ground that was already wet.

An examination of the farms of the watershed, after the rain, revealed the following facts:

1. No damage was observed where the complete conservation program was in existence as planned. Small grain on terraces proved to be a valuable protection.

2. Several terrace breaks occurred. They were associated with (a) the absence of strip crops, that is, with terraces that were not protected by thick-growing crops; (b) new terraces that had not had time to settle and become firm; (c) incomplete terraces that had been started but had not been built to specifications; (d) gopher runs.

It was also noticeable that not enough consideration had been given to outside drainage in the planning of a few farms and damage was caused by outside water that had not been provided for.

Several breaks occurred where terraces had been weakened by farm roads and plows.

We believe there is an important lesson in the fact that NO DAMAGE OCCURRED WHERE THE COMPLETE PROGRAM WAS IN EFFECT.

- Excerpt from NewsLetter issued by SCS  
Adams Creek Demonstration Project and submitted by Texas PSFP Office.

#### CHALLENGE IS ACCEPTED

In answer to the Men or Mice challenge thrown out by A. L. Ford of South Dakota in the June issue of the PLAINS FORESTER, I wish to offer the following account of a crew in the Sterling Subdistrict (Rice County, Kansas)

on April 24, 1939.

Individual competition had grown so keen among several planters that it was decided that a contest should be held to determine the champion. The best planters were assembled into one crew, under the foremanship of Howard Shehi, and went forth to set a record without having had any previous work-out as a group and without the advantage of any specially picked planting site.

The only available sites were of sandy and sandy loam texture and required two trips of six and ten miles each between belts. Travel time and rest periods reduced planting time to 7 hours and 20 minutes. The going wasn't easy; the weather was warm and during the last two hours a severe dust storm almost smothered the men.

This crew of seven planters, one tree tender and the foreman planted 11,088 trees on  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles of 10-row shelterbelts. Figuring planters' time only, as Mr. Ford has done, each man planted 216 trees an hour for the  $7\frac{1}{3}$  hours compared with the South Dakota report of 180 trees. This was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  trees a minute against the South Dakota record of 3 trees. Including foreman and tree tender, nine men planted an average of 166 trees an hour, compared with the South Dakotans' 157 trees.

Individual honors went to Vic Ritter, who set what I think will remain a record for some time: 1,790 trees in the  $7\frac{1}{3}$  hours. He planted 29 trees in excellent style while District Officer Ziegler timed him the last five minutes. Second to him was Roy Manwarren with 1,766 trees. Others were very close.

Strict supervision was maintained at all times and quality was not sacrificed for speed, a fact further demonstrated by a fall survival count of 84 percent on these belts as compared with the county average of 75 percent.

The only point remaining unchallenged is the fact that the South Dakota crew of 14 men planted twice the mileage (and I am not informed as to the difference in spacing between Kansas and South Dakota) and half again as many trees. At our pace, the same number of Kansas men could have planted 1,000 more trees in 10 minutes less time. Nice work, Ford, and I might consider meeting you half way sometime.

- Ted Stebbins, Kansas.

#### A REPORT ON SEED BEARING, AND ALSO AN OFFER

Anent Dave Olson's article in the March, 1940, issue of PLAINS FORESTER on "Species in our Shelterbelts Which Are Bearing Seed."

Well, Texas has the following to report:

1. Walnuts - Wells-Brantly 1938 shelterbelt in Collingsworth County.



2. Plums - Numerous two to four-year-old shelterbelts are bearing plum crops this year.

3. Jujube - The Greer 1936 shelterbelt in Childress County. This belt had a good crop of jujube seed in 1939, and will have a better one this year.

4. Apricot - The T. F. Lambert 1936 shelterbelt and several of the 1937 vintage are bearing some fruit. The freeze of early April killed nearly all of them back.

5. Honeylocust - three and four-year-old shelterbelts are bearing numerous seed pods.

6. Flowering Willow - This species bears seed in its first year. Texas can spare one or more thousand pounds. Any offers?

And now, Dave, some of us in Texas would be willing to donate \$5 to get the knack of establishing (70 percent or better) Juniper in our belts.

- Hyman M. Goldberg, Texas.

#### STRONG EDITORIALS PUBLISHED IN SUPPORT OF PSFP

Two editorials which come out flat-footedly in support of the Prairie States Forestry Project shelterbelt program have appeared recently in Kansas newspapers. Strong editorials are not necessarily unusual, but the difference between these and the others is found in the fact that previously the thoughts of people other than the editor have been quoted either directly or indirectly, but in these cases the editors are themselves telling the people. For that reason, the editorials are reproduced here. The first is from the Kingman Journal of June 14:

#### "SHELTERBELTS DOING FINE"

"A word of commendation is due the government tree men who have done such an outstanding piece of work in setting out and supervising the cultivation of shelterbelts in this section of Kansas.

"And, presumably the same high class performance has been going on in other parts of the State and in other States. As one drives around in Kingman, Sedgwick and other counties, it is interesting to note the number of these shelterbelts, and the thriving condition of the trees. We do not have the exact figures on the percent of trees that have survived the drouth and hot winds in previous years, but we have no doubt that the showing is reasonably satisfactory.

"This year, conditions have been almost perfect, and the forestry men, together with the farmers, have been improving their opportunities to the utmost. And the long lanes of thrifty tree growth is the best evidence of what scientific, methodical planting can accomplish. In many places, these trees have now attained a growth that would indicate that the term 'shelter' belt is not altogether a misnomer.

"There is always a tendency in this country to center attention where the drums are sounding loudest, and where there is the most ballyhoo. It matters little whether such beating of tom-toms, and the clashing of cymbals, means anything or makes sense, just so there is plenty of noise, and people can gang up and yell for something or somebody.

"Unfortunately, tree planting is one of those quiet types of public improvement that does not lend itself to noise. Neither does it operate to put easy money directly and immediately into a lot of out-stretched hands. On the contrary, some years must elapse before the real value of this type of public improvement begins to make itself felt.

"However, that is no reason for withholding praise for a good job well done. If this good work is continued a few years more, Kansas farms and road sides, almost denuded of trees in recent years, will once again become the sort of places the early pioneers pictured in their minds. There may be certain types of 'spending' in recent years that are open to criticism, but it would have to be a man blind to both beauty and utility, who would protest this vast tree-planting program.

"Incidentally, a mark should be chalked up for the many farmers who have cooperated with the forestry service in this good work. It is quite noticeable that farmers are beginning to take a livelier interest in the shelterbelt work. Almost everywhere, these lanes show careful attention and cultivation. And that is as it should be. The farmer will be most benefited in the long run, and the cost to him, outside of the use of the ground, is almost negligible. Hence, he should live up to the letter of his contract, or go a step further, if necessary, to see that this government expenditure does not amount to waste.

"It's a good work; it's a far look into the future. It's a gift from the present to the generations yet to come. Yes, 'Watch the shelterbelts grow'."

The second editorial, which was sent in by Ralph V. Johnson, District Officer at Kingsley, was published in the Haviland News of July 11. It says:

#### "SEEING IS BELIEVING"

"When the government first proposed the shelterbelt program we were skeptical, we did not believe small trees would survive in this 'arid' climate, especially during a period of drouth such as this country was experiencing at the time the project was proposed.

"However, Mr. Harrison of the Department of Forestry took us on a sight-seeing trip Monday and we came back converted to the shelterbelt program. We visited several shelterbelts but the first one visited, that on the Ernest Binford farm, will do as an illustration of all of them. Mr. Binford has a shelterbelt a quarter of a mile long containing six acres of land which was set out four years ago. First on the north there is a row of elderberry, which were in bloom and should furnish enough elderberry pies

for the whole county, then there is a row of mulberry trees, then come American Elm, Chinese Elm, Cottonwood, Tamarix, and Needle pines and other varieties. The cottonwoods have attained a height of 18 feet while the elms are not far behind.

"It would be a proper question at this time to ask what benefit if any Mr. Binford is deriving from this belt of trees. The benefits are several. A belt of trees will not stop the wind from blowing but it will divert its course and wind is the farmer's worst enemy in this section of the country. Twice as much rain has fallen in our driest years as is sufficient to produce a crop but the wind sweeping unchecked across the country evaporates the moisture.

"A shelterbelt directs the current of air upward and it does not come down in force for some little distance. We saw an illustration of this on our trip. There was a long narrow field that has been planted to wheat; one end of the field was protected by a single row of trees. That end produced a crop worth harvesting while the unprotected part of the field had 'blown out.'

"Another benefit is an increase in bird life. The shelterbelts provide coverts for quail and pheasants and nesting places for tree nesting birds.

"The farmers were a little reluctant at first to take acreage out of production by planting them to trees but they soon discovered it was a paying proposition as every acre given over to a shelterbelt brought many more acres into more sure and higher production with the result that more shelterbelts are being set out each year. The government furnishes the seedlings and sets them out, the farmer furnishing the land and received \$3.00 per acre for cultivating the strip, providing he complies with the A.C.P. program, which he should be glad to do free as he receives all the benefit.

"As we rode around with Mr. Harrison we had a vision of a time when every farm had its shelterbelt, what a difference that would make to the scenery, productiveness and general desirability of the country as a place in which to live."

#### CHILDRESS OFFICE IS MOVED IN A HURRY

The Childress District of the Texas unit made a quick move from the crowded quarters in the old City Hall to the new County Courthouse. On advice of counsel, R. L. Ragsdale, chairman of the Childress County Forestry Committee, District Officer Croker moved the office overnight before the other powers-that-be changed their minds.

County officials "willingly" agreed to give the Forest Service the new quarters after Ragsdale and Clyde Jones, of the Chamber of Commerce, persuasively urged them as public-spirited citizens that this move was necessary for all concerned.

- Hyman M. Goldberg, Texas.

### COUNTY AGENT SPREADS SHELTERBELT GOSPEL

One Nebraska Extension Agent borrowed our ammunition, and used it "as was" in his educational work during part of July, according to a report from the Nebraska State Office.

He is J. W. Skinner of the Thedford District Extension Association in central Nebraska. He borrowed a set of kodachrome slides, a projector and screen. His report on the use during the short time he had the equipment follows:

"The slides were presented to nine different adult meetings and three 4-H club groups. Satisfaction was expressed by those in attendance. Total attendance, 295."

- H. J. Swan, R. O.

### TEXAS PERSONNEL INCREASED BY ONE, A VERY YOUNG MAN

Some time ago I received a note saying that Texas should have more items in the Plains Forester.

Now I realize that the following news material doesn't look as large to anyone else as it does to proud parents, but it might be used for filling space in the publication just referred to.

This morning (June 16) at 8:55 a little boy weighing slightly more than  $9\frac{1}{2}$  pounds came to help spend the pay checks. We are naming him Karl Allen. His mother is getting along mighty well. John Leroy, who is nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years old, is much excited about having a new playmate.

- Raymond L. Buskirk, Texas.

(Editor's Note: The above was received a couple of days after the last PLAINS FORESTER had gone to press, and we honestly regretted the necessity of holding it over.)

### DAUGHTER BORN TO OKLAHOMA SHELTERBELTERS

The formal way to say it would be: "Subdistrict Officer and Mrs. William Kunkle announce the birth on July 15 of an  $8\frac{1}{2}$ -pound, black-haired daughter at Watonga, Oklahoma, where the Kunkle's are stationed." However, Bill took annual leave that day, and his co-workers are not convinced that it should have been sick-leave. Mrs. Kunkle is reported as doing very well, but that Bill is still a little peaked. No father has failed to recover, however, and we offer our congratulations.

- H. J. Swan, R. O.

What is defeat? Nothing but education. Nothing but the first step to something better. -- Wendell Philips.

- R-9 Daily Contact.

## TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR PROPAGANDA PROTECTION

Before the great guns, the torpedoes and the bombs went into action in the European war, propaganda battles were already being won and lost in the minds of men the world over.

The present "no-man's land" where greatest propaganda activity is focused may very well be in American homes. Psychologists in the United States are concerned over the paradoxical condition which causes Americans to say that they do not want war but at the same time feel that they will be drawn into it against their will.

The American citizen, they conclude, needs psychological armor against the bombardment of propaganda from interested sources the world over.

Here are the ten commandments of propaganda protection. They are based on a warning issued by the Council of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, a scientific organization of leading social psychologists.

It is suggested that you paste them over your radio and keep them in mind as you hear or read dispatches from warring nations.

1. Don't think in terms of "good" nations and "bad" nations. Psychologists know that no people are completely good and others completely evil.

2. Don't think of nations as individual persons. Germany is not Hitler, Poland is not Paderewski, England is not Chamberlain or Queen Elizabeth.

3. Don't think of governments as having personalities. Governments cannot demand loyalty, or determine policy, or explain actions. Certain Government officials do these things. In the United States, the government lies with the citizens and you are one of them.

4. Don't forget to keep your skepticism sharp. True facts are hard to discover, especially amid the confusion and emotionalism of war.

5. Don't listen to or accept one side exclusively. Remember that there are always two sides to every question.

6. Don't accept the official explanations of the propaganda agencies of belligerents. Psychologists know well that diplomats may rationalize their actions to make them seem completely right and proper. The true reasons behind such actions are not always made public.

7. Don't trust appeals to your ideals - that you must "fight for humanity", to keep the world safe for democracy", to "stamp out" something evil. Propaganda, psychologists know, is never directed openly at the base in us. Propagandists would rouse our hate and at the same time make us think we are being noble.

8. Don't trust emotional phrases. Now is the time to be ruled by your head, not your emotions.

9. Don't believe statements that "war is inevitable" or "demanded by human instincts".

10. Don't allow yourself to be emotionally stamped into giving up free speech, civil liberties and even your personal individuality and mental health. That is the price the war may demand.

- Science News Letter
- Clipped from Six Twenty Six

#### FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

According to word received from State Director Ford of South Dakota, Subdistrict Officer Martley at Salem has scored again through the medium of the monthly Shopping News, which is widely distributed throughout McCook County. In the June issue of the Shopping News was printed a series of questions and answers dealing with the shelterbelt program, and in the July issue Martley had an excellent article on trees. Earlier in the year, Martley succeeded in including shelterbelt publicity in the monthly theater program which was distributed throughout the trade territory.

\* \* \*

The Hutchinson, Kansas, District has made a mighty fine shelterbelt record, of which District Officer Karl Ziegler is justly proud. But, according to a recent item in the Hutchinson News, Karl has been furnishing his District with more than shelterbelts. Here's what the newspaper said:

"The Karl F. Zieglers, 1311 $\frac{1}{2}$  North Washington, have given away 35 kittens, offspring of their house cat, Jimmy, since 1936. Families all the way from Hutchinson to Coldwater have pets because the Zieglers are expert in 'placing' Jimmy's unwanted litters.

"Jimmy came to the Zieglers four years ago when they lived in a basement apartment at Coldwater. They named her before they knew better. Forty kittens have been born to the pet. Ziegler, a U. S. forester, and his wife have had to destroy only five they couldn't give away. Mrs. Ziegler often has driven to farm homes near Hutchinson in successful efforts to dispose of the kittens. They usually are welcomed as prospective mousers and ratters."

It may be that Karl has an idea, at that. Perhaps the tabbies can be trained to ignore the birds in the shelterbelts and concentrate on helping to solve the vexing rodent problem. If the adult jackrabbits are too tough for them to handle, maybe the cats could get the young ones before they become big enough to fight back.

\* \* \*

The AAA Information Calendar for July, 1940, carries a tip under the heading "People Make the Pictures" which the PSFP photographic hounds would do well to follow. Here it is:

"One of the cardinal rules for good pictures, the kind that attract attention even from the most casual readers, is to have people in them. Witness the methods used by advertising agencies for attracting attention to their ads. While proofs and clippings of a number of good pictures have been coming into the national office, too many of them are minus people. Our main purpose in using pictures, as with other types of information, is to 'sell' the subject - practices, etc. But it is a simple matter to get people into pictures. Proofs of two pictures from the states illustrates the point: The first picture showed a rather vast contour-furrowed field, with no background and nothing in the make-up for human interest - just a monotonous succession of contour furrows. The second showed a close-up in a basin-listed field, with a committeeman pointing to the basins left by the lister. The latter picture served to illustrate the water conservation idea, and also had human interest."

\* \* \*

Two of the Regional Office vacationists are on long trips.

Mrs. Edna Dundis, clerk in the Division of Information and Education, departed July 12 on a tour that will take her to Chicago, Detroit, a boat trip on Lake Erie (hope she doesn't get sea sick), thence to Boston, New York and the World Fair, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Washington, and back home. Numerous sight-seeing trips are on her schedule.

Lewis Matthew of the Division of Timber Management, accompanied by Mrs. Matthew and their infant son, left July 6 for a month's stay in western Montana, Polson on Flathead Lake being their vacation headquarters. Both Mr. and Mrs. Matthew are natives of the Treasure State.

\* \* \*

Here may be a little more ammunition for field men, taken from "Random Notes" issued by the Extension Service at Washington, D. C. It is an article by F. W. Dean, Ohio Extension Forester, showing that it is poor economy to graze woods. Dean writes:

"Of the total farm woods acreage of 3,158,882 acres (in Ohio), over 2,000,000 acres, or about 70 percent of the area, furnished some type of woods pasture. Farm woods on this basis are contributing about one-third of the total pasture acreage of the State.

"This is poor economy, both from the livestock and forestry standpoint. Wood pasture is highly unprofitable, usually providing the poorest type of forage, while pasturing the wood destroys the valuable timber growth that annually adds growing income to it.

"The income from pastured woods rarely exceeds 35 cents to 50 cents per acre, while good average timber growth protected amounts to \$3 to \$4 per acre a year. On this basis, an owner pasturing the farm woods is losing \$1.50 to \$2 per acre each year. This wood pasture would amount annually to a sum less than a million dollars, based upon about 2,000,000 acres now used for pasture, while the same area under good forestry management and protected should produce at least \$4,000,000 each year in the value of increased wood growth. On the other hand, by grazing the farm woods, woodland owners are losing annually \$3,000,000 in timber growth."

\* \* \*

Lucille Clark, clerk in the Division of Timber Management returned to her post after an absence during which she got her young son started out on the path toward success. He's still pretty small - being only about three months old - but Lucille says he's coming along.

\* \* \*

Timber Management and Fiscal Control have started a feud that bids fair to last well into the fall, if not through the winter, and at present the Timber Toppers are a neck in front of the Financiers. It all started one day when Dave Olson and Henry Lobenstein were playing golf with Lee Stratton and Bob Bennett. A set match was proposed for a near future date, and Fiscal Control, feeling a little chesty, gave Dave a one-stroke handicap on all four-par holes and two strokes on the five-pars. Then, one awfully hot afternoon recently, a properly refereed match was played. Bennett and Lobenstein played good golf, Stratton turned in a near-superb performance, while Dave showed great improvement over past accomplishments with the little elusive pellet. And - Timber Management won the first 18-hole melee by two points, which they garnered on the last hole. The Financiers still say they can turn the trick, while the Timber Toppers say "Next time, watch out; the way Dave is going we may even have to spot them a few strokes." And so, on and on into the golf season and maybe onto the bowling alleys next winter.

\* \* \*

#### NEW BOOK ON TREES IS PUBLISHED FOR YOUNGSTERS

Just off the press is "Kingdom of the Trees" by Erle Kaufman, published May 11 by Reilly & Lee, Chicago.

It is a story for youngsters, giving the part played in forestry by romance, science, history, tradition, and economics. The author describes various species, tells where to find them, and lists their uses. Sixty-seven black and white drawings illustrate the book, and the last six pages are devoted to a table for tree identification.

Shirley W. Allen, of the School of Forestry and Conservation, University of Michigan, writes of the book in its foreword: "What a splendid foundation for the formal teaching of conservation, which appears so frequently and in such a variety of subjects these days in the grade schools."

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